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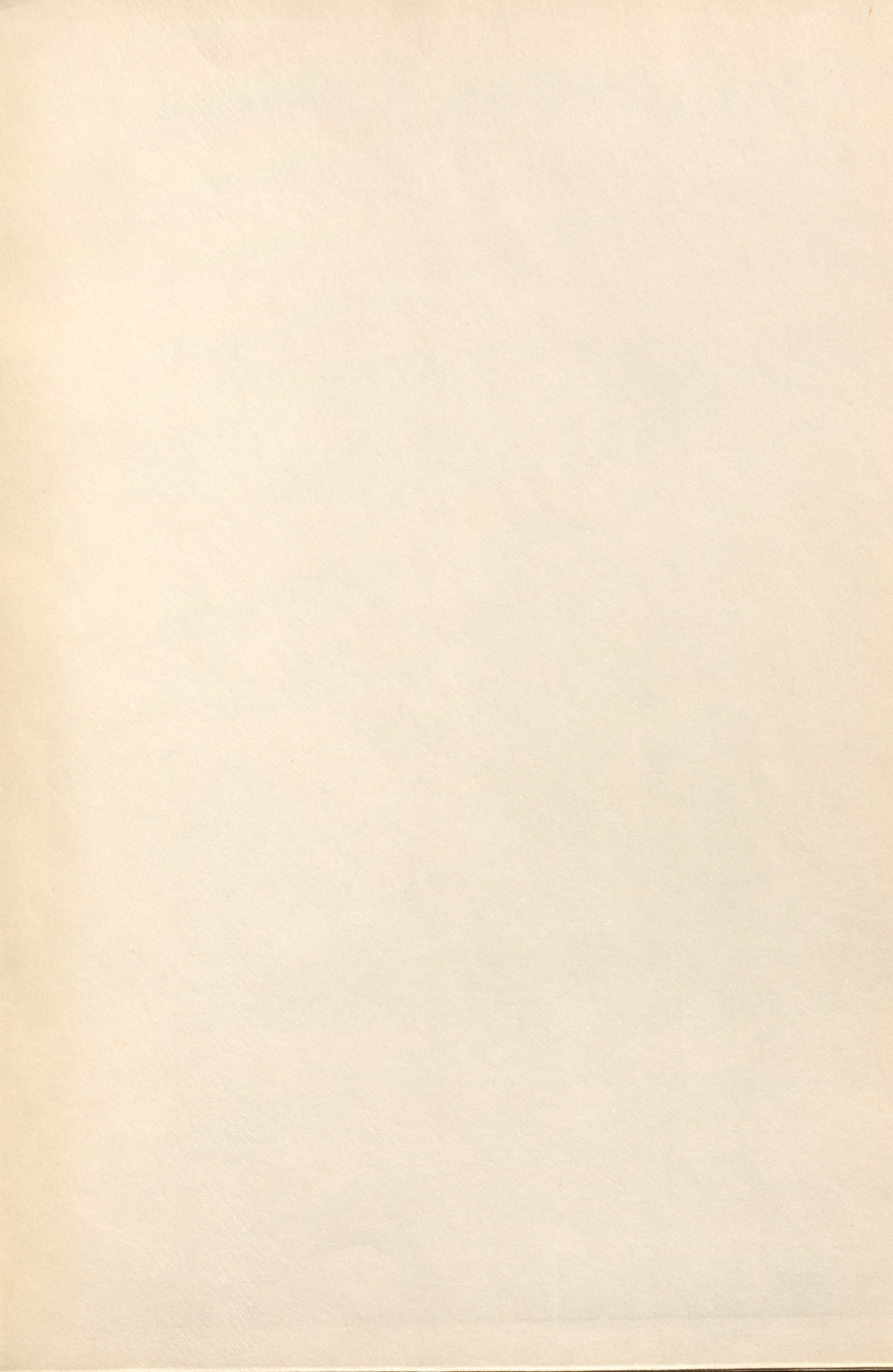
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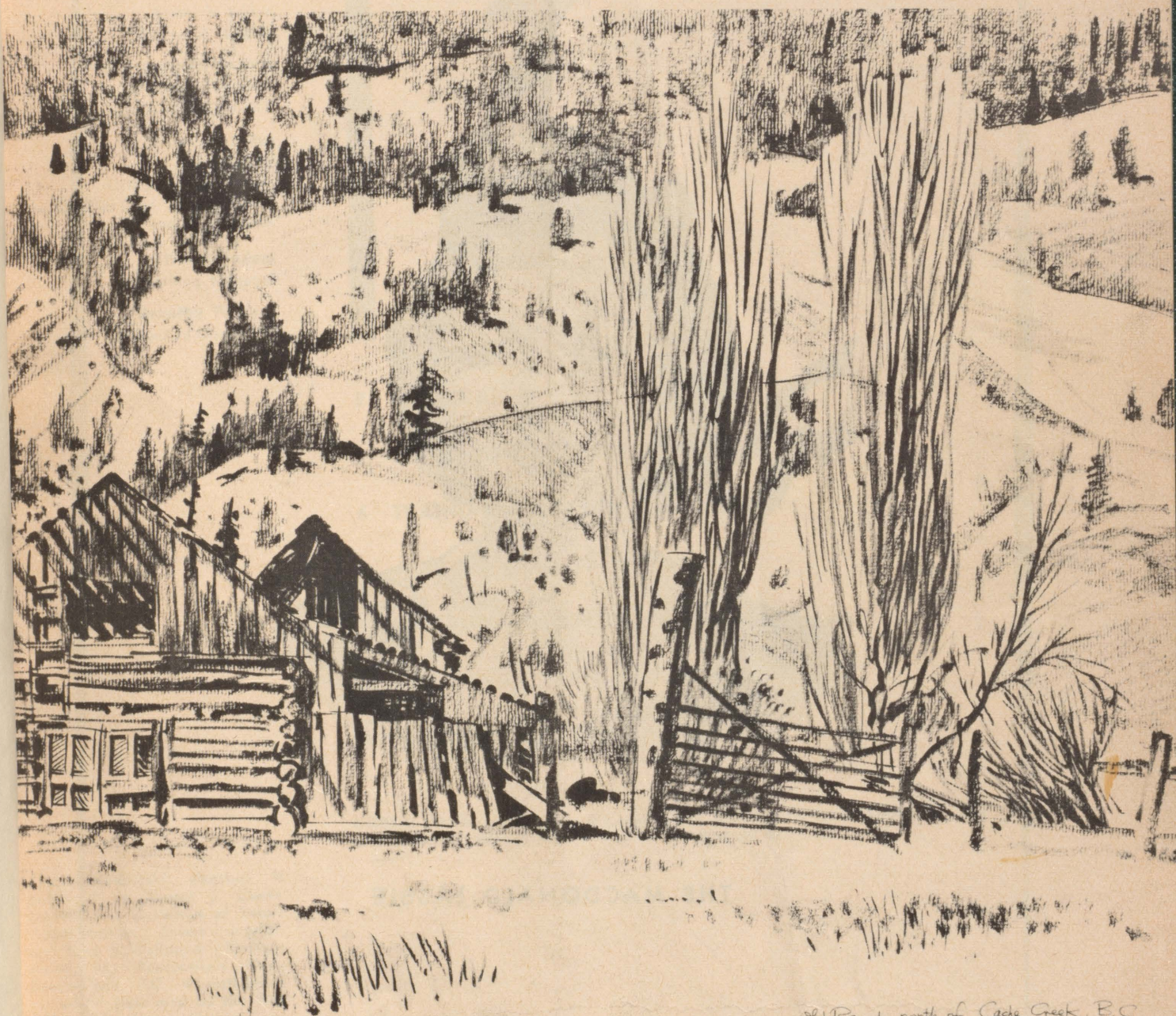
MACDONALD JOURNAL

AGRICULTURE

FOOD SCIENCE

EDUCATION

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Old Ranch north of Cache Creek, B.C.

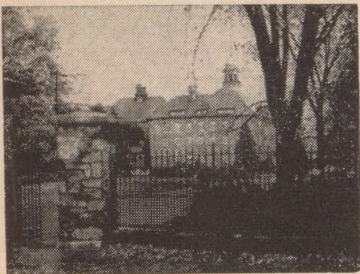
RD Wilson

THE
UNCERTAIN
WOODLOT

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THE MACDONALD LASSIE



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COVER: An old ranch, north of Cache Creek, B.C. Artwork by R. D. Wilson, noted Canadian artist, supplied through the courtesy of the Bank of Montreal.

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special message

Last month, on this page, the situation regarding the future of Macdonald College was discussed. The situation has now become more clarified. The following statement by Dr. H. G. Dion has been sent to all Macdonald graduates. We think this will be of interest to you, too.

"Certain things have happened as a result of consultations between the of-

ficials of the Ministry of Education and representatives of McGill and Macdonald. These can be summarized as follows:

(1) In view of the expressed wish of the Faculty of Education to be unified on the McGill Campus, and to join with St. Joseph's Teachers College, and in view of the promise of capital support by the Ministry of Education for such a move, it is agreed in principle that the Faculty of Education will move to McGill after satisfactory new facilities are built for them on the McGill campus. The earliest this can be done is for a target moving date of September, 1970. If the building is not available, the move will not be made on the target date.

(2) The issue of the Faculty of Agriculture moving to McGill is essentially dead. It would have been convenient for those worrying about CEGEPs but it is now recognized that such a move would do much more harm than good. If necessary, the University would oppose it violently, and so would the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture and Colonization. You and I should not spend more time worrying about such a threat.

(3) When Education moves to McGill, there will be some surplus space available at Macdonald to help a CEGEP operation. It is agreed that whenever this move comes (September 1970 at the earliest) space not needed by Agriculture and Food Science could be made available on a *temporary* rental basis for a CEGEP with its centre somewhere else. It is also recognized that when Education moves, our first obligation is to move some of the Agriculture and Food Science staff out of the basements and attics that they have been moved into. It is estimated that while about 1200 Arts-oriented Education students move out, this will not provide space for more than perhaps another 150-200 science-oriented CEGEP students. This is a drop in the bucket compared with the requirements for perhaps 3000-4000 students in a Lakeshore CEGEP, and reinforces the point that such a CEGEP will have to have extensive facilities in other places, and its nucleus elsewhere than at Macdonald.

(4) In September 1969, when Dawson College, the first English-language CEGEP, opens its doors in downtown Montreal, the Universities, including

McGill and Macdonald, will offer courses for University-bound students equivalent to those given by Dawson College, and the Faculty of Arts and Science agrees in principle to such a program as an initial part of a 5-year degree plan (2yrs. CEGEP, 3yrs. university) for the B.A. and the B.Sc., comparable to what is already being done in Engineering and Agriculture.

(5) In September 1970 (or later if the Faculty of Education is unable to move in 1970) McGill will not be able to take in a CEGEP first year because of the addition of 1800-2000 Macdonald and St. Joseph's Education students to the Main Campus. At that time, surplus space at Macdonald could be offered temporarily to assist a Lakeshore CEGEP.

(6) As soon as it is certain that Dawson College will accept students, arrangements will be made for some kind of joint CEGEP-University Admissions Committee, to ensure that Dawson doesn't get only those students who can't get into Sir George, McGill, Loyola, Macdonald etc. It is also agreed that if this is done, and if the Universities assist by offering equivalent collegial level instruction, that such collegial level students at the Universities would receive free tuition (i.e. the Ministry of Education would bear the costs of their instruction).

To sum up, the major threat to Macdonald has disappeared. When Education moves, not before September 1970, we will be able to assist a Lakeshore CEGEP by providing a small part of the space it will need.

For the long run, we are very optimistic that when we have surplus space at Macdonald, an aggressive and imaginative policy of student recruiting will enable us to fill the Campus adequately with students taking the best science degrees that exist today. It is also significant that we will not only have the small campus atmosphere to offer, but we will be the only campus for perhaps thousands of miles around, that will welcome more applications and more qualified students.

At that time, we will need your active support in your local schools and in your CEGEP. Your enthusiastic support for the College in the recent crisis suggests that we will have your support at that time too."

—The Editor

the uncertain woodlot

by J. D. MacArthur

Department of Woodlot Management

Farm woodlots, and small privately owned forests, make up 10% of the accessible productive forest land in Quebec. They are situated in the southern and settled part of the Province and usually in the agricultural zone. Because of favourable climate, fertile soil, available markets, existence of road systems, and the presence of man and machinery nearby these lands are generally extremely well suited to produce large quantities of high quality wood. More species of trees grow faster near the markets on these forest lands than anywhere else in the Province. Woodlots are capable of producing everything from pulpwood to veneer logs and, being privately owned, they could be managed intensively for the production of high value products.

Currently about one-third of the wood supply feeding pulp and paper mills and saw mills comes from this 10% of the accessible forest land. This is a clear indication of the importance of private forests in Quebec. This source of wood is of major importance to the wood using industries which dominate the economy. Industrial people see clear indications

of very large increases in future demands for wood products and as a result they are greatly concerned about woodlot production. More and better raw material for forest industries is certain to be needed soon and farm woodlots and small private forests must be considered as a possible source of an important part of this need.

Although they are now producing important quantities of wood it is argued by some they should and could produce much more in terms of quantity and quality if the level of woodlot management could be improved. Despite all the favourable factors there seems to be a trend for woodlot production to remain at the same level, or possibly even to shrink, even though great increases in demand are expected soon. The management of farm woodlots has been strongly criticized by different observers who, despite the imposing production of farm woodlots, have called them the most frequently degraded by neglect, unregulated cutting, and highgrading of all forest lands.

It seems that despite bad management a very important production has

*Forested but not productive—
a common problem. Improvement
work is needed but returns on
investment will be long delayed.*



been achieved. If this is true possibly a serious effort is needed to improve woodlot management and production for the benefit of the proprietors, the wood using industries, and the whole economy. What is wrong with the farm woodlot and what, if anything, could be done to bring it to a healthier condition? Answers to these questions are not easily discovered. Woodlot productivity varies greatly. So do owner objectives, attitudes, and interests. Markets may be numerous, limited, or non-existent. So many different sets of circumstances may exist from woodlot to woodlot that simple answers cannot be found.

Discussions with several seriously interested foresters and with woodlot owners have produced interesting thoughts on some parts of this problem. Those who took part represented many different points of view and while there are some conflicts generally speaking their thoughts can be put together to make up the following assessment of the farm woodlot and small private forest situations.

economic importance of woodlots

All wood using industries see private forests as a highly important raw material source, even at today's level of production. From Nova Scotia, with some 33% of its forest land in small holdings, to Quebec with 10%

or less the answer was the same. Some industrialists are looking for special machinery to mechanize small scale harvesting in the hope of encouraging woodlot owners to continue to produce. Some pulp and paper mills depend heavily on wood purchased from private owners. Saw mills are particularly dependant because the best saw timber in Eastern Canada comes from the southern forests which are largely privately owned.

Local and regional economies have been stongly affected by woodlot production in the past. With increased production they could continue to supply employment in the woods and in the mills. Wooded areas can also supply important recreational values that would add to local prosperity while continuing to produce many kinds of products.

As demands for wood grow the importance of woodlots will increase. Prices will rise and there should be more reason to invest in better management. There might, however, also be more incentive for owners to sell out at what would seem attractive prices rather than to reinvest in woodlot management. Owners attitudes will decide who will get out, who will stay in, and who will increase production by acquiring more land.

There is no doubt that the forest land now held in farm woodlots and small private holdings will continue to be of great importance to industry and the economy but it is difficult to foresee how ownership of this land may change in the future. Generally it is felt that production from these lands must be maintained and increased no matter who the proprietor may be.

quality of woodlot management

Quite possibly woodlot owners have done a better job of management than they have been credited with. Their work does not compare badly with large scale management of leased forest lands—but both may be below par. Good business from the owner's point of view may sometimes result in bad forestry. An owner who clear-cuts his woodlot to obtain desperately needed cash can hardly be blamed for bad management. Bad forestry could perhaps be prevented if the owner could mortgage his woodlot assets.

Whether private forest management is good, bad, or ordinary can only be judged by how well it serves the owner's objectives. Thus it is foolish to attempt a rating without taking into consideration all the details of the owner's particular problem and a general rating of private woodlot management is not possible.



Training, judgment and skill are needed to practice good forestry. Diploma students practice at Macdonald College.



An earlier and more valuable final harvest in this stand will follow improvement cutting.

Special machinery is needed to mechanize forest operations on small holdings to keep labour costs down.

obstacles to management

A major obstacle is lack of money to invest in the woodlot operation. This lack prevents the long-term approach essential to sustained and increasing forest production. Few owners find the sale of forest products profitable enough to encourage investment and they settle for letting nature do the job. Furthermore, woodlot values are not usually recognized in evaluation of properties being offered for sale. This tends to discourage investment in woodlot management.

Lack of realistic advice is also thought to be a serious obstacle. Foresters are blamed, perhaps not unjustly for conflicting advice and for promoting "good forestry" at the woodlot owner's expense. Small size of woodlots, difficulties in obtaining and using machinery, lack of reliable cutting services, and marketing difficulties were also listed as obstacles.

reasonable management incentives

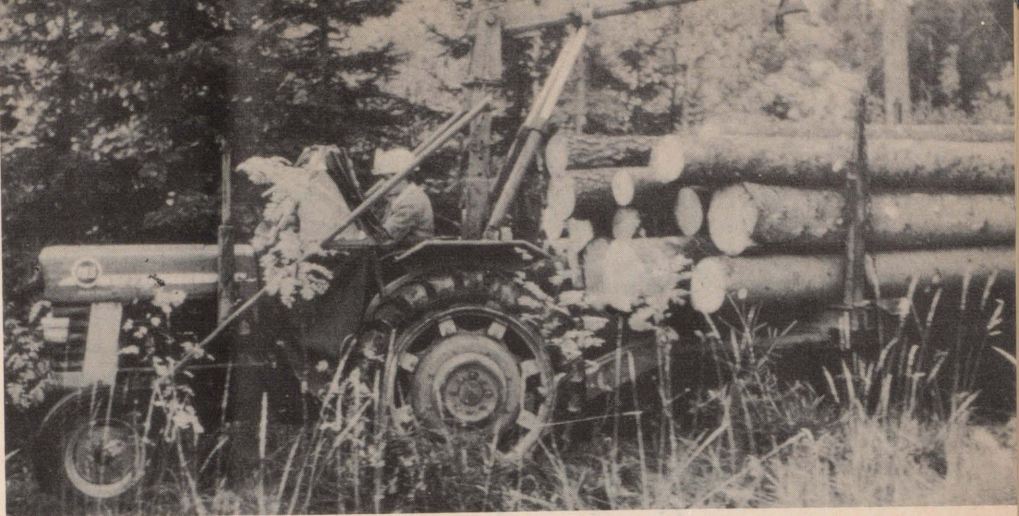
The best way to promote woodlot management would be to make it more rewarding. Some measures to achieve this would be changes in tax structure, subsidization of good silviculture and provision of more and better management and marketing advice.

What reasonable levels of assistance and encouragement would be is difficult to suggest. But special study of the problem could probably produce some idea of what measures would be appropriate and how much it would be good business in the long run for the government to invest. The only justifiable investments would be those that promised to benefit not only woodlot owners, but the whole economy, or society in general.

to justify incentives

The foregoing opinions suggest arguments in favour of government action to provide woodlot management incentives.

Woodlots and private forests are generally believed to have been highly important to the economy. The impressive quantity of wood they produce makes up a surprisingly large



proportion of the industrial wood supply in Quebec. Although woodlot management may have been at a low level this has not prevented woodlot forests from being an important resource. In addition to wood production they have yielded other important values.

While this has been happening, however, woodlot owners have not been finding the production of raw material rewarding enough to encourage serious investment in long term management. Production to date has been largely a matter of man harvesting what was provided by nature. Undoubtedly very large increases in quantity and quality production could be achieved by more intensive land and forest management in the private land sector.

As we consider the present forestry situation and look into the future these are compelling reasons for a careful look at the potential of the woodlot resource. It is now generally believed that by the year 2000 world demand for wood products will have risen sharply. Forest industries will be experiencing growing difficulty in obtaining enough suitable raw material at acceptable cost to keep up with rising demand. By that time we will not have any new forest reserves to exploit. The productive forest area will in fact be shrinking through removal of areas for recreation, highways and hydro lines.

During the same period rising costs will make it even more difficult to harvest forests that are far away, on rough terrain, or that have low volumes of wood per acre. For the first time in Canadian history a wood shortage will exist or be imminent. A general improvement in forest management will have become necessary to produce wood for the forest in-

dustries. Even today many people interested in the forest economy are convinced that it is time to begin serious work to increase forest production and utilization. Important steps have been and are being taken and more are in the planning stage.

The evidence we have from past performance of the productive capacity of the woodlots suggests that these forest lands are the most likely to respond to better treatment. They have all the characteristics mentioned earlier; climate, soil, species composition, accessibility, pressure of population, etc., in their favour. Improved culture of natural and planted stands in the agricultural zone could result in a doubling, or trebling, or more of the annual production.

There is another, and equally important, potential involved. In addition to the land capability there exists a population that is fundamentally interested in a rural way of life. Many of these people have demonstrated the ability to make the land produce both agricultural and forest products. Unfortunately changes in the economy have placed many of them in a marginal situation.

Stimulation of the woodlot sector of the forest resource could do much to re-vitalize the rural economy. It could lead to a general improvement in the quality of rural life and reduce the number of people who migrate unwillingly to the cities.

With the forestry and rural situations that we know and can foresee in mind serious consideration of more government action to encourage woodlot management seems justified. The natural and human resources are both available, future needs for their productivity are foreseen, and there are precedents for this kind of action in several places in the world.

training to become research workers requires unlimited patience



*Florence A. Farmer
School of Food Science*

What a dear little girl Barbara was at the age of one. She had just learned to walk and was enjoying her new found freedom. Her mother had gone out and left me in charge. As I cooked the dinner, Barbara trotted happily about the kitchen following me wherever I went. When I sat down at the table to shell peas, she stood behind my chair, her little eyes darting from one object to another. Her hands moved up and down the chair. Her little fingers touched the tapes which secured the woven mat on the seat. Then all her attention was suddenly focused on her fingers. She pulled a tape and to her delight it yielded. She pulled it harder and the bow came undone. I stood up and watched her. She could not speak the words of a language in common use but as she threw the mat on the floor I had no difficulty interpreting her unspoken words, dead from her eyes and the expression on her face. "Look what I did and look what happened." Incidentally, when her mother returned, I was scolded for letting Barbara learn a technique which later tried the patience of her mother almost to distraction. Those woven mats were always on the floor! Barbara is interested in art: I wonder if she will ever experiment with new art forms.

Don has only ever had one real interest in life—cars! Even as a little boy he played only with cars. His nickname "dinky" Donnie suited him very well. As he grew older he became absorbed in racing car sets. Until he was able to drive his own car, he contented himself with rushing about on a bicycle. All boys seem to enjoy the freedom which a bicycle brings into their lives but Don seemed to have more than a normal interest in moving about on wheels. He rode

his bike in summer and winter, in rain or shine, in daylight or dark. He bought new parts for his old bike and finally an old frame which he rebuilt into a new bike. Owning two bikes gave him the assurance that he would never have to walk. There would always be a bike ready for him to ride. One day Don rode over to ask me for some material. He had decided to recover the seat of his old bike. I found some felt, a scrap of navy blue duck and a piece of plastic which I offered him. I recall thinking, at the time, that it was a complete waste of effort for him to repair a bicycle seat when a new one could be bought so cheaply. Nevertheless, he persisted. He took the seat apart to see how it was made and then put it together again with the new cover. Two years later he was still using the same seat. The plastic had gone completely. The navy material was well worn and the felt was showing through. In retrospect, I can but agree with Don that making over the comfortable old seat was worthwhile. His determination to see the job through was justified.

Venu sat on the living room floor playing with little blocks about the size of large dice. Although she was three years old, an earlier attack of poliomyelitis had prevented her from learning to walk. I turned one block over to show that it had a zero on one side. Then I showed her a second one and walked away. Carefully she looked at all the blocks and then patiently she handled each one in turn searching for the details which indicated to her the matching zeros. Finally she lined the blocks up in order with all the zeros showing. Slowly and methodically she tackles each problem presented to her. She pulls her-

self up step by step until she sits triumphantly on the landing at the top of the staircase. Such tremendous patience will bring its own reward, for the doctor has assured her parents that some day soon Venu will learn to walk. It may also prepare her for the future. Such patient attention to detail would be a great asset in any field of research.

If Barbara's curiosity, Don's persistence and Venu's patience with details can be discovered in a single child, that child should be directed into research. When adults are dealing with children, they find it so much easier to do things for the little ones than to let them struggle on their own. Some children, sad as it may seem, have no natural curiosity. They are unobservant, uninterested in detail and completely lacking in imagination. Fortunately these children are rare. More commonly we find children constantly asking "why?"

I was amused one day when a little visitor, watching me stitch a dress, asked why I put the pins in the material at right angles to the line of sewing. I paused long enough to think out a reply but before I could answer, Martha, my "quick-silver" niece said "Oh Betty, don't ask her—she might tell you". Martha knew from experience that adults tend to explain even simple puzzles at great length instead of letting children figure things out for themselves.

If the children in your home have a curiosity about their environment, encourage them to explore, to ask questions and to find out things for themselves. Many children have endless patience for doing things they feel are worthwhile, and will give their full attention to details when they are working at something that interests

them. Future research students will demonstrate an innate orderliness which, incidentally, should not be confused in anyone's mind with neatness. Neatness is a habit acquired in youth or forced upon us as we mature. Orderliness is born in us. A child with an orderly mind arranges things alphabetically or according to size. He groups objects logically. He feels comfortable in well organized activities. However, he is not necessarily tidy. He may be so absorbed in what he is doing that he litters his room with books, clothes and playthings. Society will force him to be tidy when he grows up but no outward force can give him an orderly mind if he did not inherit it. The best we can do for him is to train him to use his mind purposefully.

One of the most important traits in a research worker is the ability to solve problems. An adult does not all of a sudden learn to do this. Experience in playing with puzzles, in tying knots, in applying learned techniques to old situations and finally in facing up to changes in general, all help to develop this ability to solve problems. Some adults, especially those who have been sheltered from the challenges of the world as they were growing up, face change with resistance. They develop great powers of endurance. They are satisfied to do each task in the way it has always been done. They see no need for change or improvement. Ruth worked as a faithful "ayah" for me all the time I was in India. She washed and ironed my clothes, made my bed, dusted my room, put fresh flowers in the vases as required, and general-

ly took care of my physical needs. The first few times she made my bed I took it apart before I got into it and remade it my own way. The next time I taught her how to do it to suit me. That night I slipped under the mosquito net without trouble. Imagine my disappointment the next week when I found that Ruth had reverted back to her way of making the bed. I explained why I wanted the sheets tucked in in a certain way. For a few days she persisted. Then she reverted once more to her way of doing it. I gave up—deciding that some people are too old to learn. It is almost impossible to teach a person who has no desire to learn. Ruth had been taught to endure to the end. She had learned to accept her lot in life without complaining. She had never been stimulated to experiment with new ideas and ways of doing things. It would be too late now to teach Ruth to do research. It is not too late to start training the children with whom you come in contact. Long before they reach college, someone must have stimulated bright children to want to explore new fields of interest. When I was a child, I recall telling my father how disappointed I was to be born in an age when there were no new countries to discover. He smiled and pointed out to me that all the discoveries had not yet been made. "It is true there are no new countries to find but there are many other fields in which research can be done. No one has yet invented a tap that will never leak and no one has found a cure for the common cold". During my life-time research has been carried out in many new fields, not dreamed of, when I was little. Who knows what the future holds for the youngsters of today?

judging "quality" in raw food



by Diane A. Raymond,
School of Food Science.

While it is not possible to cover the very vast and complicated topic of food quality in a short article it is possible to discuss briefly what constitutes quality and how it may be recognized in raw food. This may help the shopper make better food selections and spend her food budget more economically.

What is quality — why is it an important factor to consider in food purchasing? Quality is a degree of excellence in reference to food. It is a term used to describe the optimum presence of a number of desirable characteristics. This does not mean that every characteristic is present at a full 100% level, but it does mean that all desirable characteristics are present at a satisfactory level. For example, a perfect tomato for salad use would be one picked at its peak of development, used within hours of picking, free from any external or internal damage, of a definite size, weight and form. A quality tomato would be one that was picked or brought to optimum ripeness, offered for sale within a limited time from time of picking. The colour would closely match the perfect product but might be a little brighter or duller. The size and form would be within a limited range of the perfect product, neither excessively

small or excessively large, and the appearance of the external skin would be free from any blemishes, scars, splits, etc. Thus a degree of deviation from total perfection is allowed in the use of the term quality, but restrictions or limits on how much deviation are imposed. Obviously a marked absence of any one quality characteristic would affect a quality rating.

Food differs from most items a homemaker buys because it is basically a highly perishable product. The rate at which deterioration occurs can be controlled by temperature and humidity control and can be indefinitely suspended by one of the food processing techniques, i.e. drying, freezing or canning. However, this basic perishability remains. All raw food stuffs start on an irreversible series of chemical and physical changes once their growth cycle is halted. These changes lead to tissue breakdown, moisture lost, changes in flavour, in odor and in appearance. Thus one of the most desirable quality characteristics of any food is "freshness". This characteristic depends on the time, the temperature and humidity and the conditions under which the item is held, from the growth cessation point until it appears on the shelf for sale.

How can one measure this quality characteristic? By:

- a) colour — the item should have the colour normally associated with the fully mature or developed stage.
- b) form — the item should be firm, with a natural form, not spongy, soft or misshapen as tissues "age" moisture is lost forming changes, shrinkage and shrivelling.
- c) appearance — the item should be free from evident signs of deterioration — withered outer leaves, dry skin, discoloured surfaces, color changes in tissues or flesh.
- d) condition — the item should be free from evidence of poor or excessive handling — crushed or squashed, soiled or damaged containers or evidence of damage by insects or rodents during the holding period.
- e) odor — the food should have its characteristic odor — entirely free from foreign odors, mustiness, mouldiness or putrefactive odors.

Another quality characteristic measure "conformity", is the maintenance of a series of characteristics that have

been established as standards. Judgment of the presence of standardized characteristics is simplified in some cases because certain foods are graded and the standards established and controlled by legislation. However, many foods are not graded and standards established and evaluated.

The particular characteristics involved in judging quality by conformity to a model include those used to judge "freshness" plus:

- a) suitability — the presence of a characteristic to a degree that makes a particular variety or a particular grade the most satisfactory one for a purpose, i.e. cooking apple varieties for cooking use, eating varieties for eating use.
- b) yield — a food item at its peak of growth or maturity will give the best yield of edible to non-edible portion. The loss due to trimming off non-edible parts, parts dried out, damaged, discolored, etc. represents quality as well as quantity loss.

A final quality characteristic measure is deviation allowance. Since there is allowance for a range in all the characteristics how much is allowable? How far can an item go from the standard and still be considered a quality item. In commercial operations this deviation allowance is established for every item purchased and it is affected by the alternate use to which the item will be put. For example, peaches for pie filling will be allowed to rate lower in color and shape, or form, than would peaches to be used for peach melba, or conformation of a fowl to be used for chicken pie, when all the meat is removed from the frame, is not as important as is conformation of a chicken to be used as roast chicken, when whole pieces are served. Thus, a Grade B fowl might be adequate quality for the pie purpose, since one reason for the B grading is poor conformation, but Grade A chicken or one with good conformation would be required for the roast.

The homemaker may not want to get into the establishment of deviation allowances but she will find it economical to decide when maximum quality characteristics are desirable, and when a satisfactory final product can be produced with some of the characteristics not at the maximum level.

new ARDA counsellor for Kingston area

Joseph G. Galway has been appointed Rural Development Counsellor with ARDA Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food, beginning December 2, 1968. This announcement was made in Toronto by Everett Biggs, Deputy Minister.

Mr. Galway will have his office in Kingston, and will be responsible for the Farm Enlargement and Rural Mobility program in Leeds County and the eastern half of Frontenac County.

Mr. Galway was born in Willowbank, Ontario, and is a graduate of Kemptville Agricultural School, and the advanced diploma course at Macdonald College, Quebec.

He has been a dairy farmer, manager of a local cooperative, a member of the organizational and promotional staff of United Co-operatives of Ontario, and Secretary with the Quebec and National Farm Radio Forum.

In addition, he has been very active in school, church, and community organizations in Gananoque for the past 16 years.

National Salon of Food and Agriculture Arena Maurice Richard February 6-16, 1969

COMMUNICATIONS AND AGRICULTURE

"Communications" has been selected as the theme of the 17th. National Salon of Agriculture and Food Industries to be held in Montreal on February 6 to 16.

"Agriculture, in company with just about everything else in the world, is undergoing a transformation," he said in an interview, "and what happens to it is everybody's business."

Grants totalling over \$300,000 to McGill's Faculty of Agriculture



Dr. H.G. Dion, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, Macdonald College, Hon. Clement Vincent, Minister of Agriculture and Colonization and Mr. Gordon Thomson, Director of Information, Macdonald College.

The Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. Clement Vincent, has announced that McGill University's faculty of agriculture at Macdonald College will receive research grants this year amounting to \$301,825.00.

Mr. Vincent made the announcement following a meeting with Dr. George H. Dion, dean of the Faculty, Mr. Gordon Thomson, the Faculty's Director of Information, and authorities of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization, namely Deputy Minister Romeo Lalande, Associate Deputy Minister Benoit Lavigne, Assistant Deputy Minister Lucien Bissonnette and Dr. Bertrand Forest, Director of Research and Education.

The grant to Macdonald College consists of \$226,825.00 for 51 specific research projects directed by the College's professors, \$60,000.00 to meet expenses resulting from use of the College Farm for experimental purposes, and \$15,000.00 for a programme of improved forage and cereal seed production and distribution.

Dr. Dion said that, for his part, he was very satisfied with the meeting. He emphasized that every dollar spent by the Quebec government on applied research was essential to the practical development and progress of agriculture, a field in which there was truly no "language barrier".

Other plans for cooperation between Montreal's large English-language university and the Department of Agriculture and Colonization were also touched on during these discussions. Mr. Vincent said that he was delighted with the spirit of close collaboration prevailing between his ministry and Quebec's agriculture faculties in the field of research.

In conclusion, he mentioned that, within a few weeks, the authorities of the department would hold a similar meeting with Laval University's faculty of agriculture to discuss its research programme.

The grants are paid to the universities through the Agriculture Research Council of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

THE FAMILY FARM

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FARMERS OF THE PROVINCE BY
THE QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION AND LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT DIVISION

*Compiled by
Tom Pickup
Information Service,
Quebec Department of
Agriculture and Colonization*

*Photographs by
Office du Film du Québec*

aid for the improvement of poultry breeding stock

In order to encourage Quebec farmers to improve breeds and strains of poultry, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization will give financial help to those wishing to engage in this type of work.

The Department will pay grants at the following rates to poultrykeepers whose flocks meet the requirements of this policy:

- \$1.00 per hen or cockerel of laying type;
- \$2.50 per hen or cockerel of meat type;
- \$3.00 per turkey (male or female) to poultrymen who will keep and test birds of purebred Quebec lines;
- 50¢ per hen of laying type;
- 25¢ per broiler chicken;
- \$1.00 per turkey (male or female) to those who will test the crossbred offspring from matings between the pure lines.

CONDITIONS

A—For poultrymen maintaining pure lines:

- 1) Have at least 300 layers of a Quebec line which has been kept pure for at least three generations;
- 2) Select and test this pure line according to a programme laid down by the Artificial Insemination and Livestock Im-

provement Division and supervised jointly by authorized representatives of the federal and provincial agricultural departments;

- 3) Make the necessary matings to produce the crossbred offspring for subsequent testing;
- 4) Identify the chicks from each mating when they are one day old, to the satisfaction of the supervising technicians.

B)—For poultrymen testing the crossbred birds:

- 5) Purchase at least 150 pullets or 150 turkey poults or 500 broiler chickens from each of the cross-matings between pure lines which is to be tested;
- 6) Test offspring of at least three cross-matings on one farm;
- 7) Raise all the pullets considered suitable and keep them in lay for at least ten months;
- 8) For the offspring of each cross-mating, keep a separate and strictly accurate record of the following items:

Feed consumption

Egg production

Egg weight Mortality

- 9) In the case of turkeys and broiler chickens, the traits tested will be feed consumption, meat yield, rate of growth, and carcass quality.

C—General conditions:

- 10) Allow supervisory technicians to carry out regular inspections and give them the necessary help in selecting birds;
- 11) Organize and maintain the poultry-house in a manner favourable to good production;
- 12) Provide all reports required by the Artificial Insemination and Livestock Improvement Division.

These regulations supersede the former ones and will remain in force until further notice.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Colonization

ROMEO LALANDE



Office du film du Québec

Going to fetch the cattle home along a quiet farm road in Quebec with a good stand of mixed grains in the neighbouring field.

severity of infestation by Colorado beetles varies with potato variety

Mr Luc Jobin of the Research and Education division of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization gave a report on the results of his investigation into the influence of potato variety on severity of infestation by the Colorado potato beetle

(*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) at the annual meeting of the French-Canadian Association for the Advancement of Science in November.

The meeting of this association of French-Canadian scientists engaged in all branches of pure science was held at the University of Ottawa.

Mr Jobin's researches over a period of five years have shown that the variety of the potato plants has a considerable influence on the populations of this insect found on them. Of the three varieties tested, Green Mountain had more eggs laid on it than Kennebec or Sebago: 51% of the eggs counted were laid on the foliage of Green Mountain potatoes, as compared with 33% on Sebago and 16% on Kennebec.

Mr Jobin also reported some observations on the insect's life cycle: the adult beetles appear during the second week in June and the first egg-masses, of about 35 eggs each on the average, are laid a few days later.

All the eggs in a batch hatch simultaneously about 6 to 12 days after being laid. The larvae then have to pass through four larval stages before reaching the pupal stage. The duration of larval life was observed to range between 13 and 23 days with an average of 15.2 days. In general, 10 days elapse between the time when the larva enters the ground and its emergence as an adult potato beetle.

The second generation adults start to lay eggs a few days after emerging, i.e. during the first week in August. The larvae resulting from these eggs feed until the beginning of September. The insect overwinters in the adult stage.

In conclusion, Mr Jobin pointed out that the investigation has shown the important part played by the variety of potato in the development of this insect, thus giving hope of more effective control by means of varieties less favourable to multiplication of the pest.



Denis Larose of St. Césaire, Rouville county, has been chosen to wish everybody a Happy New Year.

annual meeting of Quebec Farmers' Association

The 1968 annual meeting of the Quebec Farmers' Association was held at Macdonald College on Wednesday, October 30th. The morning session and part of the afternoon were devoted to business. Motions were passed to the effect that:

The QFA inform the consumers' associations that it is in favour of increased prices to producers for fluid milk and that the milk producers are getting only a small part of the increase.

The QFA do everything possible to ensure that courses in Domestic Science be continued at Macdonald College.

More of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization's bul-

letins be published in English.

The deer hunting season in Brome county be put off till later in the fall.

A motion to the effect that the QFA declare itself opposed to the expansion of the CEGEP programme—which would be better left to the regional school commissions—was defeated.

The guest speaker, Mr. C. W. Dickson, Associate Deputy Minister of Education, described Quebec's new CEGEP programme (Collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel). Under this programme, students leaving high school after grade eleven will spend two—or possibly three—years in a college preparing to enter university or, alternatively, obtaining advanced technical training which will fit them for occupations in industry or other fields.

Mr Dickson explained that this does not necessarily mean that it is going to take students two years longer

than it does at present to get a university degree. In the first place, comparatively few of them now actually do get through high school and university without missing or repeating a year. At the less hurried pace of the new system, fewer students would have to repeat a year (thereby "losing face"). In the second place, the ordinary university degree courses will be reduced to three years. There will be no grade twelve.

Mr Dickson pointed out that the new system is designed to meet modern conditions. In general, young people leaving high school today at about 18 years of age are not ready to enter university. They are also finding it increasingly difficult to find employment without further training and employers are reluctant to go to the expense of training them. Quebec in particular at the present stage of development must have an educational system which will meet her present and future needs for competent personnel to play their part in a modern economy.

Commenting briefly on Mr Dickson's topic, Dr George Dion, Vice-Principal of Macdonald College, said that changes in our educational system are desirable and unavoidable if it is not to become anachronistic.

Thanking Mr Dickson, Mr Edgar Boyd of Arundel emphasized the importance of character formation in young people, to which the home and parents make a major contribution; in the absence of character, formal education is of questionable value.

Several other interesting viewpoints were expressed during the meeting, including the following:

That closer cooperation between the QFA and the UCC (Union Catholique des Cultivateurs) is desirable.

That any reduction in milk consumption because of the increased price will be temporary.

That Canadians are accustomed to spending a comparatively small part of their income on food and it will be difficult to persuade them to spend more.

That it isn't necessarily true that a farmer needs to "get big or get out". Small well-run farms can be profitable.

That it is highly desirable that the goodwill and understanding which have so far prevailed between the Canadian food consumer and the farmer be preserved.

advice to mink ranchers

Most mink raisers will now have finished the task of separating their young mink. Some breeders may, however, be short of space owing to an unexpectedly high reproduction rate or for some other reason. But since the new fur of mink starts to grow from the beginning of September and onwards, each kit must be put into its separate cage before the start of that period. Skins from mink which have been raised together in the same cage are usually pricked with bites and fetch an appreciably lower price.

preliminary selection

When you separated the young mink, you no doubt examined each litter carefully in order to make an initial selection. In the first place, you should notice whether or not all the animals in the litter are uniform, whether they have grown fast or slowly, and if they have a peaceful temperament and are clean. From the standpoint of selection, kits from small litters (four or less) and kits from big litters (nine or ten) are not worth much attention. As a rule, big litters often suffer from malnutrition even though the mother may be a "good milker", and as a rule the young mink do not grow as quickly or evenly as those in average sized litters (five to eight). If you have kept track of such particulars during the summer and recorded them on a separate card for each young mink that might be used for breeding, along with any other details concerning its merits for that purpose, at least half of the work of autumn selection will already have been done. You will then only have to examine the fur of your prospective breeding animals and choose replacements for those that do not meet the desired standards of quality.

When you are separating the kits, it is a good thing to put the young males of each litter in succession into one section and the young females into another.

feeding

Clean, wholesome, nourishing and appetizing food will hasten the growth of the young mink. If the food is put on top of their cages, they will have to exert themselves in order to eat. This will help to keep them more active and healthy and cleaner.

Since mink prefer fresh food, it pays to give it to them twice a day. Because the temperature is higher in the day-time, a smaller quantity of food should be given in the morning and a larger portion towards the end of the afternoon in view of the lower temperature at night. There is no doubt that the rate of growth of young mink is a measure of their feeder's skill with the spoon: it's a question of giving each mink the quantity of food it will profitably consume, at the right time.

To prevent freshly served food becoming contaminated, any old food scraps clinging to the wire must be thoroughly cleaned off with a scraper or brush. Many kinds of bacteria

flourish in food remaining on the wire after 12 or 24 hours in the heat in unventilated sheds. At all costs, fresh food must not be allowed to come in contact with contaminated food.

It is essential to give mink fresh drinking water several times a day, at all times of the year, especially during hot summer weather.

cleaning up

Grass, hay and weeds are often seen growing near mink sheds or other buildings. These plants prevent circulation of the air which is greatly needed by mink and they also provide a breeding place for flies.

In August, the manure pile is also apt to be growing larger and larger in spite of the fact that good farmers find it useful to spread on their land.

Empty, unusable boxes that have held food should be burnt, and any possible harbouring place for dirt and germs should be eliminated.

*The Department of Agriculture
and Colonization
Fur-Bearing Animals Division.*

veterinary college at St. Hyacinthe becomes part of University of Montreal

On the 26th of October 1968, the veterinary college at St. Hyacinthe (L'Ecole de Médecine Vétérinaire) hitherto under the jurisdiction of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization officially became part of the University of Montreal with the status and privileges of a faculty of that university.



Guy Huneault of Montebello in Papineau county is a graduate of the veterinary college at St. Hyacinthe which has now been made a faculty of the University of Montreal.

recommendations for farm credit

of the April Commission's recommendations on farm credit in Quebec which was started in last month's issue. It deals with medium-term and short-term credit, ordinary loans made by banks to farmers, and loans obtained by Quebec farmers from the Government of Canada (Farm Credit Corporation).

C) MEDIUM TERM CREDIT

16.—a) It is recommended that paragraphs 3, 4, 6 and 7 of section 4 of the Quebec Farm Improvement Act, all of which concern improvements to land and buildings, be transferred to the Quebec Farm Credit Act.

b) that the maximum lendings guaranteed by the government under this legislation be raised from \$7,000 to \$15,000 per farm with the proviso that the 3% interest rebate now being paid by the government be limited to the first \$7,000 with the farmer paying the current rate of interest on the remainder.

c) that loans granted under this legislation by banks and credit unions bear the current rate of interest instead of the 6% set by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

This would encourage financial institutions to increase their lending to farmers. At present, this source of capital tends to run dry whenever a tightening of the money market raises the current interest rate above the level set by regulation.

d) that the maximum duration of these loans coincide with the period of amortization.

D) SHORT TERM CREDIT

17.—It is recommended that the Quebec Legislature pass a new Act, for which we suggest the title of "Farm Production Credit Act", MH signed to help farmers obtain short-term loans from financial institutions such as banks and credit unions.

We believe that if a farmer or livestock raiser is able to obtain a short-term loan at a crucial time, he may be able to avoid getting heavily into debt with his suppliers and perhaps signing vertical integration contracts which may not be much to his advantage. His bargaining power would be strengthened when buying or selling. Since the risks in this field of credit are usually high, we suggest a double guarantee—one by the gov-

ernment and one by the supplier or dealer. No rebate of interest would be paid by the government.

The government's guarantee would cover all such loans made by the different branches of a bank or units of a federation of credit unions. The guarantee of the supplier or farm co-operative in favour of the lender would apply only to their customer.

The responsibility for decisions regarding these loans would thus be shared by a number of persons who, being in close touch with the farmer, would be in a position to judge his integrity and ability to repay. All concerned—lender, supplier and farmer—would benefit from such close cooperation.

The duration of the loan would depend on the kind of supplies purchased and on the crop or livestock in question and would be gauged to suit orderly marketing of farm products.

For example, a farmer might take advantage of this Act to feed his pigs. He would be able to obtain the necessary loan from his bank or credit union on condition that the feed dealer guaranteed the lender repayment of the loan to the extent of 10% of its amount. In addition, the government's guarantee to the head office of the lender (bank or federation of credit unions) would also cover 10% of all loans of his type. The borrower could thus benefit from the customary discount by paying cash for his feed and would remain free to sell his pigs without constraint.

E) LOANS MADE TO FARMERS BY BANKS IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF THEIR BUSINESS

18.—It is recommended that when banks make mortgage loans to farmers in the usual course of their business, the farmer should be entitled to the same benefits that the government grants to those who borrow from the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau, i.e. he should have the same rebate of interest as if he had borrowed from the Bureau.

For example, a farmer obtaining a mortgage loan from his bank at 8% would be entitled to a rebate of interest equal to the difference between the rate set by the Farm Credit Bureau for a loan of this type—say 6%—and the rate which the borrow-

er would be charged if he were borrowing from the Bureau, namely 2½% at the present time.

To qualify for these benefits, borrowers would be required to satisfy the conditions laid down in the Bureau's regulations. The precautions normally taken by banks would be a guarantee of the fitness of the loans and the strong probability of their being repaid.

Implementation of this recommendation would induce banking institutions to undertake long-term financing of farms which have reached a sufficiently advanced stage of development to have access to regular bank loans. Farmers resorting to banks for all their credit needs would not be penalized as they are in effect at present. The government's burden would also be lightened. Furthermore, this change would aid the progress of those farmers needing loans in excess of the amounts provided for in the Acts governing public farm credit in Quebec who would like to have all their borrowings handled by a single lender.

FEDERAL FARM CREDIT

A) THE FARM CREDIT CORPORATION OF CANADA

1.—An activity to be maintained

The Commission considers that the Farm Credit Corporation of Canada makes an important contribution to farm financing in Quebec and wishes it to continue its activities in the province.

In 1966, 58% of the total, in dollars, of long-term farm property loans contracted by Quebec farmers came from the Farm Credit Corporation. In 1966/67, more than one third of the loans made by the corporation were loans under supervision in conjunction with an electronic farm accounting system. These loans, made under part III of the Farm Credit Act of Canada, are long-term loans guaranteed by the farm property and supplemented by other loans guaranteed by additional securities in the form of the livestock, machinery and equipment.

In 1966/67, the 326 loans made by the Corporation in Quebec represented 45.91% of all such loans granted in Canada. On March 31st 1967, the number of Quebec farm-

ers benefiting from these supervised loans was 1,254 or 36.48 of all the farmers in Canada with such loans.

At present in the Province of Quebec, the Corporation has 44 farm credit advisors and five supervisors, all acquainted with loan surveillance procedures and the use of electronic accounting.

2.—Coordination of federal and provincial farm credit

It is recommended that the Minister of Agricultural and Colonization take the initiative as regards the formation of a federal-provincial committee composed of responsible authorities of the two farm credit bodies and representatives of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

The committee's main task would be to reduce duplication and induce representatives of the Farm Credit Corporation to collaborate with the Department's regional teams of agricultural advisers and technicians. This would result in coordination of the federal and provincial farm credit organizations in the context of the planned development of Quebec agriculture which is a priority concern of the Quebec Government. The committee would promote exchanges of viewpoints and information regarding farm credit and try to standardize the farm accounting methods used by the two organizations.

B) OTHER FORMS OF FARM CREDIT OFFERED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

3.—The Farm Improvement Loans Act

It is suggested that the federal government leave the field of medium-term bank loans to the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau.

Quebec farmers rarely take advantage of the (federal) Farm Improvement Loans Act. Moreover, the (provincial) Farm Improvement Act is producing good results and—with the recommended changes—should meet the needs of Quebec farmers in this field of credit adequately.

4.—Loans to farm machinery syndicates

a) the Commission would like the farmers of Quebec to take advantage of the credit facilities provided by the Farm Machinery Syndicates Credit Act.

b) It is recommended that the Quebec Government suggest to the Government of Canada that the Act be amended to:

(I) limit the individual responsibility of members of the syndicate which is now conjoint and indivisible;

(II) allow an agricultural cooperative to make use of the Act to buy bulldozers, trenching machines for subdrainage, corn dryers, etc. In such cases, the maximum loan would be increased in proportion to the membership;

(III) introduce group life insurance to take care of a deceased member's share of the syndicate's debt so that the remaining members would not have to assume responsibility for paying it.

c) It is recommended that the Quebec Government, through the Farm Credit Bureau, grant rebate of 3% interest on farm machinery syndicate loans made by the Farm Credit Corporation in Quebec.

Individual farmers who now buy farm machinery under the Quebec Farm Improvement Act already enjoy such a rebate, and it seems reasonable that those buying as members of a machinery syndicate should have the same advantage.

(III) TRAINING OF FARM CREDIT SPECIALISTS AND INSTRUCTION IN USE OF FARM CREDIT

A) THE TRAINING OF FARM CREDIT SPECIALISTS

1.—It is recommended that courses dealing with the different aspects of farm credit and farm management be given in the Faculties of Agriculture and Institutes of Agricultural Technology.

2.—that the Faculties of Commerce and business administration give courses on farm credit and farm management so that there will be executives, economists and accountants in financial circles who will be familiar with farmers' requirements.

3.—that the Government encourage the training of farm credit and farm management specialists by granting special scholarships to those interested.

B) INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF FARM CREDIT

4.—It is recommended that the Department of Education, in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture and Colonization and the Farm Credit Bureau, organize refresher courses on farm credit and farm management for county agricultural representatives and technicians.

These courses should be planned at the provincial level but given at the regional level so as to include all those

concerned, in various capacities, without obliging them to make long journeys. The courses would provide a favourable opportunity for contacts and exchange of views and thus promote better understanding of farm credit requirements.

5.—It is suggested that a pressing invitation to attend these courses be extended to managers of banks, credit unions and farm cooperatives and also to responsible authorities of agricultural organizations and related bodies.

6.—It is recommended that adult or continuing education courses be provided for farmers concerning the way to apply for credit and the conditions to be met, use of loans for maximum increase in the farm's profitability, and also on farm book-keeping and management.

7.—It is recommended that financial institutions engaged in farm credit have in their employment agriculturists who are farm credit specialists or, alternatively, executives and economists who are specialists in agricultural disciplines. The role of these members of the staff would be to advise the administration, the managers, and employees concerning business connected with agriculture.

Quebec's first sheep ovum transplant

Dr Gaston Blanchard of the Institute of Agricultural Technology at Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière has successfully transplanted a fertilized ovum (egg cell) from one ewe to another by surgical means.

The operation has already been successfully performed by scientists in various parts of the world in the past few years but this is the first time it has been attempted and achieved in Quebec.

Dr Bertrand Forest, director of Research and Education at the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization, said recently that Dr Blanchard's success is greatly to his credit because it paves the way to maximum use of the best breeding ewes and the best breeding females of other types of livestock as well. Fertilized ova will be removed from female animals having superior hereditary qualities and transplanted into genetically inferior females for gestation.

Women's Institutes

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE QUEBEC WOMEN'S INSTITUTES INC.

ARGENTEUIL: *Arundel:* heard Mrs. Amsden speak on Spain and show slides. Members also heard the story of how the Christmas Seal project started. *Brownsburg:* held their Citizenship meeting when they watched a thought-provoking film on racial discrimination in Canada. *Dalesville-Louisa:* had a demonstration on gift wrapping and made plans to entertain the Golden Age citizens of their community at their December meeting. *Frontier:* had visited an Ontario branch and heard an interesting and informative talk on Alcoholics Anonymous at their regular meeting. *Lachute:* enjoyed a tour of their Regional School. *Lakefield:* heard the Provincial President, Mrs. McGibbon, speak on Women's Rights in Quebec. *Jerusalem-Bethany:* sold poppies and heard the school nurse give a talk on First Aid. *Pioneer:* Miss M. Douglas showed a film which gave the history of tea planting, processing, etc. *Upper Lachute:* had a demonstration on cake decorating and sold poppies.

BROME: *Abercorn:* has a visit from their County President who brought them up to date on Institute matters. They answered their roll call by naming a member of the United Nations. *South Bolton:* celebrated their forty-seventh birthday with a visit from their County President. Two of their oldest members were present, Mrs. Edith Cameron, the first president, and Mrs. Edith Coates, the first secretary. Thanks extended to all who has helped and donated to the repair of their hall. *Sutton:* mitts, sweaters and socks were brought in to this meeting and were donated to the High School for Christmas Cheer boxes.

BONAVENTURE: *Black Cape:* entertained the teachers from Richmond High School. Catered for two events, held a Bake Sale and contributed money for school prizes. *Cascapedia:* catered for several social events, held a Bake Sale and Card Parties to raise funds. They gave a donation to a crippled child and assisted with school prizes. *Marcil:* serves lunches at night

classes at the S.P.D. School. Gave a Life Membership pin to Mrs. Basil Dow and sold pens to raise funds. *Matapedia:* held some social evenings and attended the County Meeting at Marcil. *Port Daniel:* donated jams and pickles to the Old People's Home at Maria and heard a very interesting resumé by the Convenor of Publicity of her trip to Spain and Tangier Morocco.

COMPTON: *Brookbury:* Catered to special events, made contributions to two cemeteries and bought a Poppy Wreath. They were gathering contents for a Sunshine Basket to send to a young victim of a traffic accident. *Canterbury:* had a plant judging contest and held a discussion on Hospital Care. Sent aid to families who lost their belongings by fire. Held a mail box shower for a sick neighbour. They also visited the Sawyer-ville branch and had a tour of the Vilas Industries in Cowansville. *East Angus:* entertained Milby and Lennoxville branches. They had as speakers, Mrs. Wallace, 1st. Vice-President and Mrs. Wells Coates whose talk on the Institutes in the North West Territories was highlighted by slides. Slides were also shown of the Adelaide Hoodless Home in St. George, Ontario. *Cookshire:* had as their guest Rev. Fairbairn who showed slides on England, Scotland, France and Germany with an interesting commentary. They also heard a resumé of W.I. work in northern Canada. *Scotstown:* also saw slides shown by a member of places she had visited in Switzerland, Germany and England. The members of this branch had visited residents of the Scotstown Rest Home. They held an interesting quiz on Education. *Sawyerville:* lost a valued member by death. They filled and sent 10 Christmas Stockings and had sent gifts to members in hospital. This branch entertained members from three other branches when they had as guest speaker, Mr. Hannan, Director of Y.M. & Y.W.C.A. in Sherbrooke. The Sawyer-ville High School teachers were also invited to this meeting.

GATINEAU: *Aylmer:* enjoyed a res-

aurant dinner before their meeting. They held a sale of Home Cooking and the proceeds to the Northern Extension Fund. Mrs. Moore, Convenor of Home Economics, displayed some beautiful wall plaques and gave a short talk on Rug Making. *Eardley*: held a dance for members and former members and their families to celebrate their 50th. Anniversary. Their president presented the three oldest members with corsages; Mrs. Frank Cornu, Mrs. H. Dowe and Mrs. I. Merrifield. Mrs. Cornu and Mrs. Merrifield attended the first meeting and are Life Members. At their regular meeting they heard articles on "It's Great To Be a Canadian" and "Bears". *Kazabazua*; were hostesses to the Fall Convention where they heard an interesting report on the work done by the Welfare Agencies in Hull by Miss L. LaCure and an interesting address by Mrs. Ellard on the work done by A.C.W.W. and W.I.C. *Rupert*: roll call was What to do for sick and shut-ins They arranged to plant tulips and trim the trees in the local cemetery and also planned to serve tea at the Winter Fair. *Wright*: made a donation of jams and jellies to the Morningside and Brookdale Homes. Mrs. R. McCorkell of Stittsville and Miss F. Payne of Ottawa showed slides of their trip to Europe. They honoured the memory of Mrs. F. Downey, a Charter Member, with a minute of silence.

MEGANTIC: *Kinnear's Mills*: answered their roll call by telling of a courtesy which should be shown a Grandmother. They had also held a successful Card Party. *Inverness*: had catered for a wedding reception and held a card party. An interesting Cook Book put out by the Scottish Rural Institutes and given to a visiting member was on view. All members of both branches wore poppies to the meetings.

MONTCALM: *Rawdon*: decided that due to lack of workers, their free Dental Clinic for school children would have to be dropped. This had been a project for many years. Mrs. Copping gave an interesting account of her visit to W.I. branches in England and the members decided to establish a Link with an Institute there by exchanging two letters a year outlining the work of the branch and other items of interest.

MISSISQUOI: *Cowansville*: held discussions on Help for Underprivi-

leged Children. *Farm Life* as a Character Builder, Human Rights, and Immigration Laws. *Dunham*: two talks were given by Convenors, one on Life's Recipe and the other Say No to Your Children. They answered the roll call by naming a member of the Federal Parliament. *Fordyce*: he'd a sale of Home Made articles, awarded prizes at the local school and gave a little gift to a member leaving for California. *Stanbridge East*: Sang the Hymn of All Nations and honoured the memory of their War Heroes. Gave a demonstration on making of Winter Bouquets and a display of same. The W.I. prize list for the County Fair was revised and additional and larger prizes offered. The President gave a talk on UNICEF at a school Halloween Party.

ROUYN-NORANDA: *Farmborough*: held a Halloween Party for the tots of the community. Visited a sick member in hospital and made preparations for filling Christmas Stockings for Fort George Indians. They had a visit from Mrs. Viepans, County President, who told them of her visit to the Provincial Convention. They try at each meeting to raise funds for their projects. *Rouyn*: had as their roll call A Cure For The Blues. They make a cake for each meeting and also made a crib and layette for a doll, all to raise funds. The members toured Dallaire's Dairy.

SHERBROOKE: *Ascot*: held an auction of vegetables, pickles and miscellaneous articles, raising \$16.00. *Lennoxville*: presented a copy of Heritage of Canadian Handicrafts to the local library. Gave donations to the High School prizes. Gave donation towards Halloween Party for school children canvassing for UNICEF. *Milby*: held a contest on Oatmeal Cookies which were auctioned afterwards. They welcomed a new member. They catered to a social event and were responsible for publicity in the Sherbrooke County float which won 2nd. prize in the Optimist's Parade. *Belvedere*: gave a Bursary to a student of Lennoxville High School, Miss Barbara Hewitt, who is now attending Macdonald College. This was a Grandmother's Day meeting and all grandmothers received corsages and A.C.W.W. pins. *SHEFFORD*: *Granby Hill*: made donations to hot meals for underprivileged school children and to the Salvation Army. They also held Family Night for members and their fam-

ilies when all enjoyed a pot luck supper, followed by a social evening. *Granby West*: Had the County President as their guest speaker. Also held a contest on Flowers. *Waterloo-Warden*: heard articles and discussions on Meat and How To Cook It, Higher Education in Canada, Various Uses of Everyday Products, and UNICEF. They held a Food Sale and raised funds on a quilt.

STANSTEAD: *Ayer's Cliff*: attended a meeting of the Bury Branch. They catered to the School Fair with the usual Chicken Pie Dinner. Captain Brown showed slides of his and Mrs. Brown's trip abroad. *Hatley*: made donations towards Christmas Gifts for needy families and also to the Community Tree and programme. Sent apples to the Dixville Home and a member, Mrs. Emery, collected and sold articles and used clothing realising \$25.00 for UNICEF. They placed a wreath on the Cenotaph at the Armistice Service. *Stanstead North*: their roll call was "What Career would you choose if you were young again". They heard readings by convenors on Smoking Among Teen-agers and Parkinson's Disease. They also heard a letter from their Link, Stanstead W.I., England, telling of the branch activities. A contest on the Names of Apples was enjoyed.

Calcutta, India,
October 26, 1968.

Dear Mrs. McGibbon:-

I have arrived home safely. My tour in Canada has been a wonderful experience and though towards the end I was getting a bit tired, I enjoyed every moment of this tour.

It has been wonderful knowing so many of you. I shall never forget the friendship, hospitality and love I have received from you and your members. I want to thank you very sincerely for all your kind hospitality. Hope someday, somewhere we shall meet again.

With my best wishes for the success of the good work you are all doing and for your personal happiness at home.

Yours sincerely,
(Aroti Dutt)

U.S.A. Day

The eleven day Conference at Lansing was very strenuous, therefore, the programme was planned so that there were occasions when the brain was given a rest (?) but things moved always at such a pace that there was very little opportunity of quiet withdrawal to collect one's thoughts.

Sharing a room with three other occupants, one an old friend from Australia (an old campaigner from other Conventions) and two other ladies from Kansas meant a constant buzz session at every available opportunity and I am sure that my English-Welsh-Canadian accent sounded as strange to them as theirs did to me. It was really a wonderful experience not only meeting all of our friends from across Canada, but renewing acquaintance with delegates from other countries we had met at previous Conferences.

The Conference Planners had arranged that September 5th. should be set aside as U.S.A. Day. This was held at Jennison Field House and after breakfast, we were transported by bus to the huge hall which held approximately seven thousand women, for over 5,000 women came from Canada and the U.S. to join the over 2,000 delegates already in Conference. Many delegates wore native dress and the various hues of the 7,000 summer dresses was a most colourful sight. The flower arrangements throughout the Conference were magnificent and even in this tremendous arena, they were impressive.

The centre of the hall was kept for the seating of the registered delegates and observers but the bleacher seats reaching to the roof on all sides were filled to capacity with visitors. We of Q.W.I., as voting delegates, could have had seats in the centre but fearing it was too flat to see the stage, we decided to sit in the bleachers as near as possible to the stage for a good view. We were most fortunate, but packed like sardines in a can and when I say we were soon numb on one end, it is an understatement and as we returned to this self torture again for the afternoon and evening sessions, we shall not soon forget U.S.A. Day.

Lt. Governor Milliken filled in for Governor George Romney to bring us a welcome from the State of Michigan, but the Governor made a surprise visit in the afternoon. He was

an excellent speaker and stated that many of the troubles in the U.S.A. have been brought about by the affluence resulting from the great productivity of that country.

Mrs. Dutt, President of A.C.W.W. insisted on delivering her own welcoming address, despite a bad attack of laryngitis, so that those who had come in only for the day should not be deprived of her greetings. Greetings were also given by leaders from thirty-one countries, many of them in native costume and these told very briefly something of their work. They received a tremendous ovation as they gave their greetings, as all had spoken in English, some with difficulty but with enthusiasm and a great desire to raise the standard of living in their own countries.

Dr. Earl Butz, Dean of Continuing Education, Purdue University, Indiana, gave the main address, speaking on "Our American Heritage". He stated that Woman Power was the arsenal of democracy and that there were very few things which women attempted that they did not succeed in accomplishing—one, however, was that they had found it impossible to wear bobby socks with a garter belt. On a more serious note, he stated that the far reaching changes in family life were rather frightening, as the family was no longer either a social or economic unit—Mother, Father and children all going their different ways. He thought we might take a lesson from the Mormons who held a family night once a week at least.

Horse Power, Head Power and Heart Power were the precious jewels of American Freedom. Only 5% of the World's young people lived in North America and so we had a tremendous responsibility to set a good example to the world. Too many chapters in the Book of Man have been written in blood and now in Disrespect for Law and Order. It should be the unique responsibility of rural women to help reverse this trend. A generation ago, rural living ranked high in old fashioned patriotism, self help with no slow down or strikes. They believed in family life and useful living. Now, only 6% live on farms in the U.S.A. and there are far too many who think these things are out of date and look to the Government to take care of them. "Remember," he said, "that it is only the peo-

ple who work that will provide Medicare". Problems are not solved by standing around on the streets and rioting. It was a very forceful address and very fitting for the occasion.

We returned by bus to the various dining halls for a Barbecued Chicken Luncheon and it was truly amazing that 7,000 women could lunch and be back in the bus lines so promptly for the afternoon sessions. T.V. and cameras recorded the crowds and everyone seemed to enjoy themselves.

In the afternoon, we were back sitting on the bleachers to listen to the Great Lakes Navy Band playing all the American tunes known in so many parts of the world, and of course, heard so often by Canadians. This was followed by the 4-H Michigan State Chorus of 100 young people, singing all well known selections. The Programme had listed The President of the United States and we wondered if he would appear, but we had heard previously that it was very unlikely at that time because of security reasons, but a very earnest message was read in his name.

By this time we were quite ready to return for supper and a little rest, but by 8:00 p.m. we were back on our narrow seats to watch the Koshare Indian Dancers, a most colourful performance. The Koshare Indian Dancers are Boy Scouts from the Southeast Colorado prairie town on La Junta, and are one of the best-known Boy Scout troops in the United States. Koshare is the Pueblo word for fun-making. Indian dancing is more strenuous than many sports, and the koshares do more than just dance.

"I want these lands to know how much we own the Indian," Scoutmaster J.F. Burshears explains. "I want to keep our heritage alive." Mr. Burshears and his boys have worked up a repertoire of 100 dances, drawing for their material on scholarly studies of tribal life, authoritative books, and especially on visits to Indians.

The Koshares are officially Explorer Post No. 2230 of the Rocky Mountain Council, Boy Scouts of America. Each member has merit badges to earn, skills to attain, tests of citizenship, character and scholarship to undergo.

I hope that I have been able to give you a glimpse of just one day at the A.C.W.W. Conference, a day of rest and relaxation (?) from the arduous duties of a Voting Delegate. *Elsie C. Ossington*

Dear Friends,

It was a memorable journey for me from sea to sea in your beautiful country during August to October, 1968. On the 5th. August I flew to Halifax and then my tour of Eastern Canada began. I visited Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Quebec, Ottawa, and then went to attend ACWW 12th. Triennial Conference at East Lansing, Michigan. At the end of the Conference I continued my Canadian tour and this time went to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. On the 13th. October, I took the plane from Vancouver and arrived home on the 15th., after losing a day on the way by crossing the international date line.

In this journey in Canada, I have met hundreds of W.I. members all over Canada and members of Farm Union and Farm Women's Union in Western Canada. I have travelled hundreds of miles through changing scenic beauty. The changing colours of leaves of autumn is something so beautiful and unforgettable. I have lived in many of your homes and the hospitality and friendship I have received in every Province, is just as beautiful and rich as the beauty of Nature. I wish I could write to each one of you and tell you how much I have valued all that you have done for me and the honour you have shown to our beloved ACWW by showing your interest in its worldwide work.

Dear Friends, do accept this letter as a personal one. I want all of you to know that my journey through ten Provinces of Canada, is an experience I shall never forget, and shall always remember with great happiness and love. I want to thank each one of you for that.

With my best wishes to all members of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada in all the Provinces.

Yours in friendship
AROTI DUTT
(Mrs. Aroti Dutt)
President, ACWW

F.W.I.C.

links with overseas W.I. branches

Another Women's Institute has been formed in the Northwest Territories. This is at Coppermine, says Mrs. L. T. Vear, Discovery, N.W.T. reporting to a meeting of the Northern Canada W.I. Committee, of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada. Mrs. Vear has been carrying on the field work for the F.W.I.C. during the summer months and travelled extensively in the District. Her report goes on to say this is an Eskimo group, with 28 women attending the meeting to organize. Much enthusiasm was shown and plans were made for programs that would be of particular value to the women in this settlement.

Mrs. Vear visited other branches of the N.C.W.I., held classes in sewing and discussing with the members their problems and the work of the W. I. Health and Safety are two subjects of particular concern and many settlements were making plans for portable swimming pools where their children may learn to swim. There are many drowning fatalities in the District and W. I. members feel this should be a vital part of their projects on safety.

There are now twelve branches of the N.C.W.I. three of them in the Yukon. With the closing down of Reindeer Station the Eskimo W.I. there had to disband. Members of this formerly active branch will be settling in Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk and plan to join the Institutes there. This means no total loss in membership for N.C.W.I., which now numbers around 220.

Mrs. Vear concluded her report by saying: "I was much encouraged by the response, co-operation and interest shown everywhere I went, and the lively discussions we had as we talked over our problems together".

Mrs. M. E. Lambert, Destruction Bay, Yukon, the F.W.I.C. extension worker in that Territory, began later in the season. Here again Safety is being stressed in all its aspects. In a progress report for this meeting, Mrs. Lambert mentions her plans call for a trip of over a thousand miles, which will take her not only to the organized Institutes but on to other centres where interest has been expressed in the W.I.

As the result of being host to British Women Institute members who came to Canada to see Expo '67, I had the pleasure of visiting two of these members in England this summer. While in Collingham, Nottinghamshire, I visited a Women's Institute stall in the market of Newark and was extremely impressed with the three stalls of Home cooking, preserves, pickles, Farm produce, fruit, vegetables, flowers, plants and Handicraft articles. A high standard has to be kept of the produce and sufficient articles must be provided each week over the year to reserve these stalls. Members from surrounding branches take turns looking after the stalls with a County Organizer in charge. These market stalls are very popular in English towns with both members and branches benefitting from the proceeds. Another W.I. member I visited in Bedfordshire had a number of her branch members in for Afternoon Tea to meet me, an extremely interesting and enjoyable afternoon, ideas were exchanged and the members expressed their wish that Rawdon Branch, Montcalm County be a link with Renhold, Bedfordshire, exchanging Branch news and a card signed by all members twice a year. Another W. I. member, a Pen Pal from South Wales came all the way up to London to meet me and we had almost pleasant day together and I hope to have the time to visit her the next time I go over. These contacts have certainly opened my eyes as to the work being done by U.K. Branches and I would like to see more Quebec W.I. Branches link with branches in the United Kingdom, this should broaden our views and also encourage new ideas, which we all could use. The strength of the Women's Institute in the United Kingdom is a wonderful award to the memory of our Canadian Mrs. Alfred Watt who organized the first Women's Institute Branch in a little Welsh village in September 1915 and I was surprised to learn of the large membership in many of the W. I. Branches. May I suggest to Citizenship Convenors that you try to make a link with an overseas branch.

Elizabeth Knox Copping,
Provincial Convenor of Citizenship.

the president reports

I, as your Quebec Women's Institute representative to the Associated Country Women of the World Conference at Lansing, Michigan, thought it was quite an appropriate setting for rural women from some thirty-two countries of the world to hold their A.C.W.W. Conference at Michigan State University. It was here, in 1855, that the first college in the world for the teaching of Agriculture Science was established. Yes, it was here that, for eleven days, we discussed our theme, "Learning to Live."

Sometimes in our own organization we feel very small, but we are reminded that, in the A.C.W.W., we have two hundred and seventy societies in sixty-five countries in all the six continents, and more than six and one-half million members. Our organizations have many different names and outward differences but the sameness of purpose. They work for the needs of particular communities for education, at raising the standard of living in rural homes, and at creating better understanding through communications in every sense of the word. One of the basic principles of our work is sharing with others, overcoming the long distances, and the differences of colour and faiths. Our members have voluntarily pledged themselves to rise above narrow prejudices, and to share what they have, both in the material and spiritual sense. We are proud that our worldwide work has brought recognition from the United Nations Agencies, and A.C.W.W. has consultative status with UNICEF, UNESCO, and FAO. Does it not make you swell with pride to know our rural voice can reach out at the highest international level?

The history of national organizations can very often be traced back to an individual or a small group of people, who found the idea and the inspiration and had the vision to see the need and future possibilities of the work. Mrs. Aroti Dutt told us that, more than two hundred years ago, the very first women who conceived the idea of forming groups in an agricultural community were the "Martha's" of Finland. In the middle of the nineteenth century, the "Grange" was established in the United States—the only farm fraternity in the world where women enjoyed

equal rights with men!

By the end of the last century in Canada, (of course, all W.I. members know this) Adelaide Hoodless, a farm wife, after losing her child through feeding it with unboiled milk, became aware of the need for the education of girls and mothers in rural areas. Through her great personal sorrow a new idea was born and it led to the foundation of a great women's movement in our country. Many such human stories could be told about the beginnings of most of our member societies.

We are reminded that the Associated Country Women of the World came into being mainly through the efforts of Lady Aberdeen, Mrs. Watt and Mrs. Zimmern in 1929. Our Member Societies pursue their own programmes in keeping with the needs of the country.

Finance posed a big problem for our international organization. It was the late Mrs. Drage who with great foresight and wisdom, started the "Pennies for Friendship" fund. It has helped greatly to build toward a better relationship of our members.

Our Lady Aberdeen Scholarship Fund has helped educate women leaders in many countries and to run projects in remote areas. In West Bengal, in Kenya, in Columbia, in the Philippines, in the Lebanese mountains, in Eskimo habitations in Greenland and the northernmost parts of Canada, to name only a few.

The main emphasis is on developing the idea of "self-help." Our members are ever working toward closing the great and ever-growing gap between affluent and developing, undernourished peoples of the world.

I'm sure all our Quebec W.I. members were delighted to hear that Mrs. Aroti Dutt was re-elected as our world president for another three-year term. Who could better help our women break down the prejudices of colour and creed and help bring about a peaceful world. Do not feel that you are too old to learn now. "Learning to Live" is the problem of every person in the world today.

I would like to thank you for choosing me as your representative. I hope I was worthy of your choice. I shall tell you more of the conference in another article. You shall also be hearing from your other delegates and accredited visitor.

Mrs. McGibbon

a day to be remembered

"Detroit Day" was a day set apart for relaxation for international visitors to the A.C.W.W. Conference in Michigan. It was planned and sponsored by the members of the Michigan Division of the Women's National Farm and Garden Association.

Twenty-three buses arrived at Conrad Hall at 8:15 a.m. with two hostess guides for each bus. Then all were off on the journey. The weather did not fit in with the plans as a cold wet morning necessitated taking raincoats and other such apparel. Nevertheless, this did not dampen our enthusiasm one bit and, as we travelled on, the weather improved.

First stop was the "Northland", a world famous shopping complex with outstanding statuary, fountains, and flowers. Many took pictures here as souvenirs. Although time was at a premium, there was a tour of the American showcase, the National Historical Exhibition sponsored by Heritage, the magazine of history. To conclude this tour, luncheon was enjoyed at selected fascinating restaurants. Groups of five or seven were accompanied by guides. Following luncheon, we boarded the buses to continue our journey.

Next we went on the Dearborn Michigan, to the Henry Ford Museum and to Greenfield Village. On arrival commentators boarded the buses and by special permission, we were allowed to enter the grounds in the buses. We wended our way slowly from the rear entrance to the Museum. As time was still an important consideration, we were able to catch only a glimpse of this inspiring village. Its nearly one hundred historic buildings were brought bit by bit from many parts of the world. It was almost surrounded by old-fashioned flower gardens in a combination of rural and urban atmosphere spread over two hundred sixty acres. Here we saw buildings closely associated with the lives of great inventors and of famed and creative Americans. Included were such names as Abraham Lincoln, Noah Webster, Wilbur and Orville Wright, George Washington, Thomas Edison, Henry Ford—to mention only a few of many.

*Mrs. O. M. Wallace
Provincial Ist. Vice-President
Quebec Women's Institutes*

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The next twelve months:

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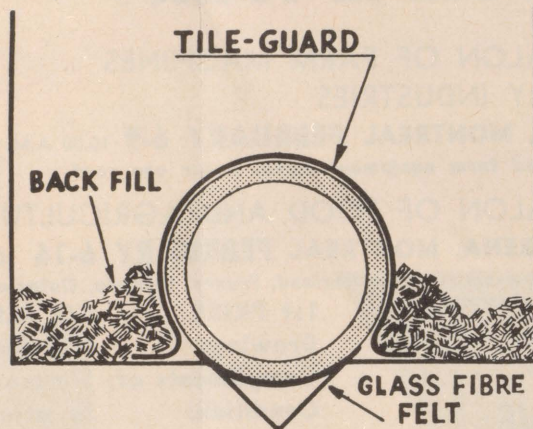
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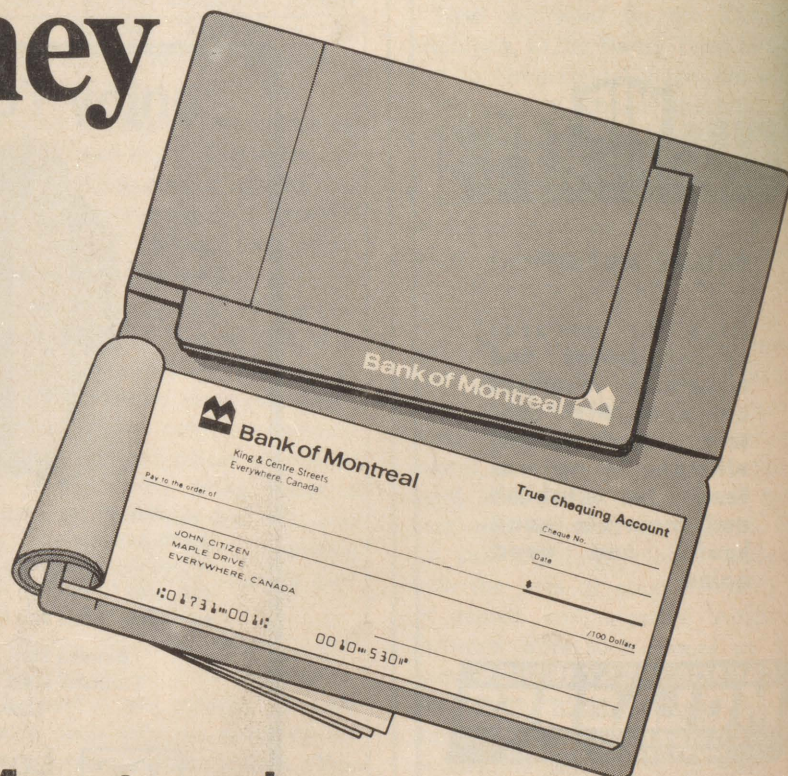
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